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By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

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Hæc neque ſunt uſquam, neque poſſunt eſſe profecto.
Lucret.

SEVERAL good Writers have either through Fear or Modeſty endeavoured to conceal their Names from the Public, and have ſent the Children of their Brain abroad into the World, as it were to ſeek their Fortune, without owning them.

In this, however, they have always found it very difficult to ſucceed, at leaſt for any Time; the Curioſity of their Readers, which operates on ſuch Occaſions in Proportion to the Merit of the Performance, hath ſeldom failed of tracing out the Author; and the Names of very few, I believe, if any, have remained unknown, if they were at all worth the knowing. Indeed this Enquiry is generally very eaſy; for the Number of good Writers hath been in all Ages ſo ſmall, that the Search muſt be confined within a narrow Compaſs: Seldom more than four or five, and often not half ſo many, having been known to flouriſh at one and the ſame Time.

It may ſeem, therefore, ſomewhat extraordinary, that certain Authors ſhould for ſeveral Years laſt paſt have been conſtantly pouring their Works in upon us, without any Perſon being able even to gueſs from whom theſe wondrous Works have proceeded It may be, perhaps, needleſs to ſay, that the Writers here meant are thoſe political Scribes who under fictitious Names, ſuch as *Argos Centoculi*, *Caleb Danvers*, *&c.* have weekly retailed their Lucubrations to the People.

Here I am aware it may be anſwered, either that no one hath ever thought it worth his while to enquire to whom ſuch Productions belong; or that the Authors themſelves are ſo low, that no Gentleman can poſſibly know their Names. Now neither of theſe Anſwers are true: For with reſpect to the firſt, as by the Aſſiſtance of the Party they generally find Means to lie on the Table of a Coffee-Houſe, nothing, I believe, is more common than to hear Men expreſs a Curioſity to know who can poſſibly be the Author of ſuch d—n'd Stuff; and as to the ſecond, it is impoſſible the Authors ſhould be lower than ſome Fellows whom I have heard ſuſpected, and whom I therefore acquit, as I can hardly believe that ſuch Perſons ſhould have the Aſſurance to pretend to dictate to, or to libel any Adminiſtration.

In fact, I have long had a Suſpicion that no ſuch Perſons as theſe Authors are to be found among the Living; for that in Reality they are nothing more than Ghoſts or Apparitions. And this Conceit I have entertained for the following Reaſons.

Firſt, it is the avowed Privilege of a Ghoſt to aſſume what Shape he pleaſes, and to vary theſe as often as he pleaſes. Now there is ſcarce a great Name, either antient or modern, under which ſome of theſe Ghoſts have not ventured to appear.

Again, what is our Idea of a Ghoſt, but that it is the Shadow only, or Appearance of ſomething which hath once exiſted, but at preſent is no more. Now what are theſe Writings, but the Shadow and Reſemblance of that Wit and Humour which formerly exiſted in the Works of *Swift*, *Addiſon*, *Steele*, and others? And doth not all this Appearance, on a cloſer Examination, diſſipate itſelf into nothing, and vaniſh away?

Mr. *Locke* hath very well refuted the Opinion that Ghoſts appear only in the dark; but indeed that great Logician did not perceive this idle Notion was firſt taken from miſunderſtanding the Word Darkneſs, which ſhould be here metaphorically and not literally taken. And ſurely Darkneſs, in every metaphorical Senſe, may moſt properly be applied to the Works here intended.

But I wonder what Reaſon that Philoſopher could aſſign for the Appearance of a Ghoſt in a Sheet; which the Vulgar have always imagined to be his proper Habit; but I defy the wiſeſt Man alive to mention a probable Cauſe why a Ghoſt ſhould rather appear in a Sheet, than in a Blanket, or, indeed, under any other Covering. What other Solution, therefore, can there be of this, than that a Sheet of Paper is here meant? Which is the very Manner in which the Ghoſts abovementioned make their weekly Viſits.

I ſhall only add one Obſervation more, which is a known Fact, and is of itſelf ſufficient to prove what I have above contended for, namely, that theſe, like other Ghoſts, appear no longer than 'till they are properly ſpoken to by the Perſon whom they haunt: Some of them, after having made much Noiſe in the World, have been formerly laid for ever by a few myſterious Lines; and others have been confined in a certain *Place*, from which they have never afterwards deſired to be ſet at Liberty.

But for the Comfort of the preſent Set of Ghoſts, I believe I may venture to aſſure them, that no ſuch Methods will be taken. The noble Perſon whom they haunt at preſent, hath too great a Contempt for them ever to aſk the uſual Queſtion, *In the Name of G—d what do you want?* And they may ſing on the ſame weekly Tune for ever, without any Danger of being laid—unleſs poſſibly by the Heels. A Fate which they would have undergone long ago under any other than the preſent mild Adminiſtration.

That theſe Ghoſts ſhould always chuſe to haunt the Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, ſeems, I own, ſomewhat difficult to account for. Indeed the Treaſury itſelf is a Place, from that long, dark Paſſage, divided into ſo many Caverns, very proper for the Reſidence of ſuch Beings, and which, if it ſtood in any diſtant County of *England*, would certainly be haunted by them; but this will afford no Cauſe why the firſt Commiſſioner only ſhould be the obnoxious Perſon.

The only Method of giving a ſatisfactory Anſwer to this, muſt be, I apprehend, by endeavouring to aſcertain the Perſons whoſe Phantoms theſe weekly Appearances really are.

Now by conceiving (and why ſhould we not?) that theſe preſent Writers are no other than the Ghoſts of ſome former very low Clerks of the Treaſury, who, from Want of the ſmalleſt Degree of Literature, miſſed their regular Courſe of Preferment, every Difficulty will be ſolved. The Place of their Appearance, their Animoſity to the firſt Commiſſioner, &c. Nor can I help adding how excellently well this Conjecture agrees with the Parts and Learning of theſe Authors, and with the Merits of their Performances.

Notwithſtanding all which hath been here ſaid, I know there are many ſo incredulous to the Doctrine of Apparitions, that they will not believe a ſingle Syllable of what I have advanced. Theſe Papers, ſay they, are not Writings, nor ever called ſo, but public Prints, and the Printer of the Paper is the only material and permanent Perſon. He truly ſtill continues one and the ſame, while the poor wretched Hacks whom he employs to compoſe theſe Libels, have, perhaps, been ſucceſſively hanged or tranſported, to the Number of a Dozen, ſince the firſt Eſtabliſhment of this Paper.

I cannot conclude this Subject better than by ſome Abſtracts from what may, I think, be called the Ghoſt of a political Eſſay, as it hath only the Appearance of any Meaning. It was printed in the *London Evening* of *Aug.* 25, into which it was tranſcrib'd from a curious Paper called the *Daily Gazeteer*, and is intituled *Fool.* N° 302.

"The Genius and Diſpoſitions of Mankind, "*(ſays the Fool)* however formed by Nature, or "faſhioned by Faction, muſt be neceſſarily re"garded by all Politicians, who intend at the ſame "Time, to be great and generally approved. "*Maxims ſuited hereto were formerly comprized* "*in a very narrow Compaſs; but are now ſo di*"*lated, as ſcarcely to be within any Bounds. The* "*want of Skill in Government rais'd the Taxes;* "*and the riſing of Taxes has multiplied the Maxims* "*for governing; ſo that with leſs Underſtanding,* "*more Art is required, and more Judgment, where* "*leſs Skill ſeems to exiſt.*"

And a little lower, after a bombaſt Compliment upon Queen *Elizabeth*, he goes on thus:

"From the Time of that illuſtrious Woman's "*being deſtin'd to wear an immortal Crown*, the "Face of public Affairs began gradually to alter; "Taxes daily gain'd Ground, and *Confuſion there*"*upon began her impious Reign*; SKILL LESSEN'D, "MATTER MULTIPLIED; a ſteady Attention "to the Intereſt of the People was changed into "the idolizing of Pimps, Buffoons, and Pun"makers; and true Reverence was metamor"phiz'd into ſenſeleſs and unmeaning Adulation; "but Time, that matures all Things, could only "ripen this Kind of Folly into Perfection. Poli"tical Idol Worſhip had, by the Year 1640, al"moſt attain'd the Summit; but Contempt of the "public Welfare had not acquir'd ſo bare a Face, "as UNTIL ABOUT THAT TIME, any Man "dare openly own, that he preferred his private "Intereſt to the Utility of the Community; a "Point now ſo univerſally agreed in, that he "would be deem'd as mere a Jack Aſs as the "Writer of the *Jacobite Journal*, if he did not "give himſelf the Preference; and for this a grave "Senator has given us a very eminent Example, "having dared openly to ſay, *Damn the Public,* "*it's our Buſineſs to get Eſtates.*

"All great Changes in the Principles of a Na"tion, from ſtedfaſt Virtue to confirm'd Vice, "have their Source in the Degeneracy of Govern"ment, *continued on from Reign to Reign, improv*"*ing with Taxes and the burthening of Commerce,* "*to give Splendor to the Retainers of a Court,* "*and to make the People wretched.* A ſingle "Reign, though bad as Nero's, is not ſufficient "to effect an entire Alteration in good conſtituted "Habits, nor has that been the Caſe here.

"The Reſtoration brought us a Prince who "had ſeen too much of the Nonſenſe of Sects

" and Parties in Religion and Politicks, not to " make his *seeming temporary Interest the sole* Rule " to his Conduct, &c."

That a Fool might write such Stuff as this, may easily be believed; but that there should be any one Fool enough to transcribe it, is a more extraordinary Fact; unless he had done it, as I have done, with a View of proving, that it is possible to write (or rather print) with ut any Meaning at all, of which I do not remember to have ever met with so pregnant an Instance. The second Edition of this Nonsense in the *London Evening Post*, confirms likewise a very common Observation, 'That 'there is no Fool capable of writing so ill, but 'that he will find other Fools capable of being his 'Admirers.'

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, July 26.

AT a Time when we looked upon the Disturbances here as entirely over, and were in Hopes of enjoying more Quiet than we had done for some Months, before the Troubles broke out with such Violence that the End lies quite without our Sight. The great Number of Persons executed within a few Days after the last Insurrection, shewed to many People their Danger, as to occasion a fresh Tumult to dangerous, that in a short Time the Grand Seignior judged it absolutely necessary to go in Disguise out of the Seraglio, in Company with the Grand Vizir, to put himself at the Head of the Janizaries, in Hopes of reducing the Rebels by Force. They attacked them accordingly with great Fury, and the Bloodshed was very considerable on both Sides, so that towards the Evening every Thing seemed tolerably quiet. The next Morning the whole City was in Arms, and the Rebellion appearing to be now general, the Troops refused to act. The Rebels demanded, in the first Place, that the Grand Vizir should be deposed; there was a Necessity of complying with this, and the Seal was accordingly given to the Aga of the Janizaries. In all probability Things will not stop here; on the contrary, we are very apprehensive that a total Revolution will ensue. W. E.

Petersburgh, August 10. His Excellency Field-Marshal Count Lacy is set out in order to visit the Magazines in the Neighbourhood of Wyburgh, and to review the Troops on that Side, which have been lately augmented to thirty thousand Men; but they have Orders not to approach the Swedish Frontiers, and to avoid doing any Thing that may disturb the Peace between the two Crowns. The Court seems to be extremely satisfied at the Measures taken for the Return of the Auxiliaries, no longer necessary to the Maritime Powers, during this favourable Season, and has signified so much to the Earl of Hyndford, and the Dutch Minister. The Journey to Moscow remains fixed, and it is thought that her Imperial Majesty's Presence will have great Effect in quickening the Rebuilding of that City, which is said to be already in great Forwardness. ib.

Lisbon, July 27. The Danish Ambassador that came hither lately from Madrid, continued his Journey, after having an Audience of her Majesty, and the Princess, in order to embark on board an English Man of War, which is to carry him to London in his Way to Copenhagen. The Court is very much pleased to learn, that the Disputes which have subsisted so long between the Empress-Queen and his Holiness, have been totally adjusted under our Mediation; but whether we shall be so lucky in terminating our own Differences with the Court of Madrid, as to the Affair of Nova Colonia, is a Secret. We have an Account that the Viceroy of Goa has gained a new Victory over the Marattes, and has totally destroyed their small Craft, with which they infested our Coasts. We have received a very bad Piece of News from Gibraltar, which is, that four Algerine Corsairs lately attacked, and made Prize, of as many of our Vessels, one of which from Fernambuca is judged to be worth three hundred thousand Crusades; what is still worse, our Guard Coast, and the Xebeques that attend her, saw the Algerines with their Prizes, whom the latter would have engaged, but the Captain of the Man of War made a Signal to retire. He is since come in here with his Ship; and it is not at all doubted he will receive his Deserts. ib.

Dantzick, August 19. Though it has been generally reported, that Count de la Salle was set out from hence for France, we assure the Publick, that there is not the least Foundation for such a Rumour, our Regency keeping the strictest Guard upon that Officer. ib.

Ratisbon, August 19. The March of the Russian Troops has been retarded some Days on Account of the Death of Prince Repnin, but they are now continuing it with all Diligence. ib.

Hanover, August 23. On the 21st there was a Masquerade at Herenhausen for the Diversion of the Princess Mary of Hesse. There was Yesterday a great Court there to wish his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland a happy Voyage, who set out last Night for the Army, and will soon embark at Williamstadt for England. M. Sabbatini, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Duke of Modena at the Congress of Aix, who arrived here a few Days ago, had on the 18th a private Audience of the King at Herenhausen, wherein he recommended to his Majesty the Interest of that Prince. ib.

Berlin, Aug. 23. Baron Hopken, the Swedish Minister, is recalled from this Court, with Orders to repair to that of Russia in the same Quality, from whence we expect Baron Wolfenstierna to replace him here. Count Gersdorff the Saxon Minister is arrived here from Aix la Chapelle. Two Days ago a Courier passed through here from Petersburgh for Hanover. ib

Aix la Chapelle, August 24. This Day Count Kaunitz, Plenipotentiary from the Empress Queen, communicated to Count de St. Severin the last Instructions which he has received from his Court. It is said, that they were very favourable, and tended to remove certain Difficulties arisen relating to the Evacuation of Parma and Placentia, upon Account of a District near the Tanaro, which the Court of Vienna positively asserts not to be dependant upon either of these Dutchies, though the Court of Spain pretends that it is.

The Instructions which the Count de St. Severin has brought from his Court, are also very favourable, and give Room to hope for a speedy Conclusion of a general Peace; his Most Christian Majesty having approved of the principal Articles of the Definitive Treaty, and those which are less important are to be regulated at the approaching Conferences, which, as it is assured, will begin immediately after the Return of Count Bentinck and the Baron de Borsele, Plenipotentiaries of the States General, and the Arrival of M. du Theil, second Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty. ib.

Aix la Chapelle, August 27. The Entertainment given by the Duke de St. Severin, the Day before Yesterday, was very grand, more especially the Supper and the Ball, and every Thing was conducted with the utmost Decency imaginable. The Conferences still continue with the utmost Affidunty, and we are told the Signing the Definitive Treaty depends entirely upon the Answer that shall be brought by a Courier lately dispatched to Vienna. There is a Rumour likewise, as if some considerable Alterations will be made in three of the principal Articles; and we are assured, that the Delay of this great Work arises only from the Desire of the several Powers to render the Peace, when made, more solid and lasting. ib.

Brussels, August 25. A Detachment of Cannoniers has been sent from Louvain to Antwerp, and another to Ghent, to guard the Artillery which is to be transported from Bergen-op-Zoom to Douay. We learn from Maestricht, that that which the French employed in the Siege of that Place, will be sent to Namur, but we hear nothing yet of the Evacuation of the Town, where they expect on the contrary two fresh Battalions, and Convoys of Provisions continue to arrive daily. Marshal Saxe has dispatch'd for Aix la Chapelle a Courier which he this Morning received from Compeigne. ib.

Ruremonde, Aug. 26. The Artillery which was to be sent into the Fortress of Luxemburgh, is upon the Road thither, escorted by 3000 Bannalists of Temeswaer. These Troops have made three Campaigns in the Low-Countries, and are now to return home. ib.

Hague, August 29. Two Couriers have passed by here from London, one for Hanover, and the other from Eyndhoven. General Vanderduyn had the Honour Yesterday to treat the Prince and Princess of Orange. We are assured that the Regiments of the Republic, which are to take Possession of Bergen-op Zoom, when it is quitted by the French, are already named, and that they have Orders to hold themselves in Readiness for that Purpose. ib.

From the London Gazette.

St. James's, Aug. 29. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived here this Morning from Holland.

Egra, Aug. 27, N. S. The three Columns of the Russian Troops are marched into Bohemia.

Head Quarters at Eyndhoven, Aug. 29, N. S. The Sickness amongst the Troops abates, and the Physicians are of Opinion, that but few will die of it.

Berlin, Aug. 30, N. S. The King of Prussia is expected here Tomorrow from Potzdam, and will set out the next Day for Silesia.

Hamburgh, Aug. 31, N. S. There has been an Edict published in Sweden, prohibiting afresh the Use of either Gold or Silver in Apparel, and enacting, that all Swedish Subjects, though in foreign Countries, be obliged to observe the same Ordinance, both with regard to their own Persons, and the Liveries of their Servants, &c.

Aix la Chapelle, Sept. 4. N. S. Upon an Article being inserted in the Cologne Gazette, in which it was said that a Protest from the Pretender's Son had been formally delivered to the Chief Burgo-Master of this Town, and accepted by him; the Earl of Sandwich and Sir Thomas Robinson, his Britannick Majesty's Minister here, sent to the said Burgo-Master to enquire into the Affair, who thereupon sent them the original Journal of what had passed when the said Protest was offer'd to the Magistracy; by which it appeared, that they had not only refused registering, but even receiving that insolent and scandalous Libel; and they have since written to the Cologne Gazetteer, acquainting him with the Falshood of the Facts inserted in his Paper, and insisting that he should contradict it in Form in his next Gazette.

Brussels, Sept. 4. N. S Marshal Saxe reviewed his Regiment on Monday last without the Port of Lacken, and it is said it will march soon from hence. The Wood, which was cut down in the Forest of Soignes, has been sold to a Person, belonging to the Bishoprick of Liege, for fourteen score and five thousand Florins. The French Troops remain in their former Cantonments, and have lost a great many by Sickness. It is reported that seventeen Squadrons of Horse will come hither as soon as the Troops are drawn out of their Cantonments; and it is believed that some Time next Month all the Cavalry will be quartered in the Towns.

Hague, Sept 6, N. S. The Prince of Orange is still at Amsterdam, and is not expected to return from thence till next Week. We do not yet hear that any Change has been made in the Regency of that Place; but all the Letters agree, that the Prince has been extremely taken up, ever since his Arrival, with examining into the Burghers Complaints, and the Conduct of their Magistrates. The Mob has hitherto continued pretty quiet, but they threaten to begin again as soon as his Highness leaves their Town, unless the Magistrates are depoled. The Burghers of Leyden have printed a long List of their Grievances, and those of Rotterdam have appointed a Meeting, as this very Day, at Doel, where their Grievances are also to be taken into Consideration. We hear there have been fresh Disturbances at Groningen, where the Burghers and Populace have ill used M. Leeuwe d'Aduwart, one of the principal Members of the States, to the highest Degree, having knocked him down, and trampled upon him, as he was stepping out of his Coach, and put him into so much Danger, that, in order to escape their Rage, he was obliged to save himself over the Roofs of Houses. They afterwards compelled the States to take a Resolution, by which they give the Stadtholder the same Power and Prerogatives as have been given him by the States of Friesland. Three more Dutch East-India Ships are arrived in the Texel, and are the last belonging to this Fleet. They bring positive News, that all the Ships belonging to his Majesty's Fleet under the Command of Admiral Boscawen, arrived safe, in very good Order, and very healthy, about the 10th of April last, at the Cape of Good Hope, and that the Admiral (who had order'd two thousand of his Men to go on Shore for Refreshment) intended to sail again from thence in the Beginning of May, with a Reinforcement of five Dutch Ships, which the Governor of the Cape was to add to the Fleet. M. de Catwyck, one of the Dutch Plenipotentiaries, arrived here last Wednesday from Aix la Chapelle. Letters from Paris of the 2d of September, N. S. mention, that all the Battalions of the French and Swiss Guards were arrived there, as well as a good many Officers belonging to the Regular and Irregular Troops. We also learn by the said Letters, that a pretty large Part of the Garrison of Namur will march from thence, in order to take up their Winter Quarters in Alsace. ib.

Vienna, August 24. Her Imperial Majesty is resolved to constitute a new Tribunal, of which the Count de Haugwitz will be President, and all the Members Privy Counsellors. The Design of this Court of Judicature is to enquire into the Distribution of Justice, throughout her Imperial Majesty's Hereditary Dominions, by which three Points are particularly aimed at. The first is, that the Expences of the People, in procuring Justice, may be lessen'd as much as possible, by providing against Delays, Corruption, and the Multiplicity of Petty-Foggers. The second, is to reduce the Charge of the State, by dismissing such subordinate Officers as appear to be either burthensome or unnecessary. And the last, the fixing these Things upon a regular and permanent Foundation, so that it may be known with Certainty what Sums are requisite for defraying this Branch of the Administration. W. E.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Saturday.

We hear that the Lords of the Regency have lately held two extraordinary Councils for examining the Project of the Definitive Treaty which had been ſent from Aix la Chapelle; and that they have diſpatched an Expreſs, with their Approbation thereof, to his Majeſty at Hanover. W. E.

A Proclamation is iſſued by the Lords Juſtices for opening the Commerce with Spain; the Subſtance of which is as follows, That an Act being made in the thirteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, intitled, An Act for prohibiting Commerce with Spain, all Commerce between his Majeſty's Subjects and Spain was prohibited: And whereas it was provided by the ſaid Act, that if his Majeſty in his great Wiſdom ſhould, at any Time during the preſent War, judge it for the Benefit of his People to take off the ſaid Prohibitions and Reſtrictions, it ſhould be lawful for his Majeſty, by Proclamation, to ſignify the ſame; and thereupon ſuch Goods and Commodities, as in the ſaid Act are mentioned, ſhould and might be imported, being firſt duly entered, and paying the Cuſtoms and other Duties then due by Law for the ſame; therefore the Lords Juſtices judging it expedient, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Privy-Council, do by the ſaid Proclamation ſignify the ſame to all his loving Subjects, and do declare, that the ſaid Prohibitions are taken off. ib.

Several Ships from St. Domingo arrived the Week before laſt at Breſt, the Maſters of which ſay, that the Fleet for Europe was to ſail the Beginning of this Month. ib.

We hear that Capt. Freeman, of the Bethel, ſurprized the Regiſter Ship, which he took, in the Night. It is ſaid it will be condemned as a lawful Prize, and is reckoned to be worth upwards of 100,000 l. Sterling. It is thought that every private Man's Share will amount to ſix or ſeven Hundred Pounds, there being, beſides the Gold and Silver, a conſiderable Quantity of Cochineal on board. ib.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the Edinburgh of 70 Guns, the Eagle of 50, the Faulkland of 50, and the Fox of 40, to be paid off, and the Men diſcharged. ib.

The Books of the Devonſhire and Guernſey Men of War are ſent down to Chatham, in order to pay off the Crews of thoſe Ships at that Port. ib.

Monday.

A great Conference has been held at Vienna, in the Preſence of their Imperial Majeſties, on account of ſeveral Couriers arriving there, with extraordinary Diſpatches, from the Hague, from Italy, and from Hanover W. E.

By a Letter from the Hague, we have an Account, that the Burghers and Populace have roſe again at Amſterdam, to the Number of 4000; all their Cry being to bring ſome Magiſtrates, &c. to Juſtice for their paſt Conduct; and that the Prince Stadtholder ſet out on purpoſe from the Hague for that Place, in order to appeaſe the Tumult. ib.

By a Letter from Suſſex we have an Account of the following tragical Affair, which happened there ſome Days ago: A Gentleman of Diſtinction, who married ſome Years ſince for the great Love he had for a young Woman of low Rank, and by whom he has eight Children, happening to detect her in a criminal Way with his Butler, run them both through the Body, of which the Butler died inſtantly, and the Wife canot recover. ib.

This Morning at Four o'Clock died of a violent Fever, at his Houſe in Kew-Lane, the celebrated Mr James Thompſon, Author of the Seaſons, &c. an honeſt Man, who has not left one Enemy behind him. His Abilities as a Writer, his Works ſufficiently witneſs to all the World; but the Goodneſs of his Heart, which overflowed with Benevolence, Humanity, univerſal Charity, and every amiable Virtue, was beſt known to thoſe who had the Happineſs of his Acquaintance; by every one of whom he was moſt tenderly beloved, and now moſt ſincerely and moſt deſervedly lamented. ib.

Laſt Thurſday Night, as a Perſon was coming thro' Ayloffe-Street, Goodman's Fields, he was attacked by ſome Sailors, who demanded his Money, but on his calling the Watch, and ſeveral other Perſons coming to his Aſſiſtance, they made off without their Booty. ib.

Tueſday.

Letters from Paris Yeſterday, of the 3d of September, N. S. aſſure, that the Abbe de la Ville was ſet out from thence for the Hague, in order to reſume the Character of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Miniſter to that Republick W. E.

Private Letters ſay, that the Dutch have ſucceeded wonderfully this Year in the Greenland Fiſhery, having taken in the whole two hundred forty eight Whales; whereas the Ships fitted out from Hamburgh caught only fourteen and a Half, and thoſe from Altena, Bremen, Emden, &c. ſixteen and a Half. The ſame Letters ſay that fifteen Eaſt India Ships are ſafely arrived in the ſeveral Ports of the Republick. ib.

On Thurſday laſt their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices in Council were pleaſed to order the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the 30th Inſtant, to be farther prorogued to Thurſday the 13th of October next. The ſame Day their Excellencies ſigned a Proclamation for taking off the Prohibition of Commerce with Spain. ib.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales came from Cliſden on Saturday laſt, to the Spring-Gardens, Vaux-Hall, (which ended that Night for this Seaſon) and after ſupping there, returned to their Seat above-mentioned. ib.

Yeſterday Morning, at Seven o'Clock, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, attended by Lord Bury, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, arrived in good Health at St. James's. And

In the Afternoon there was a numerous Court, in order to pay their Compliments. ib.

Yeſterday the Quakers gave an elegant Entertainment at Pontac's, to the Hon. James Hamilton, Eſq; who is going Governor of Penſilvania. ib.

Saturday a Reprieve came to the New Goal for Robert Rial, and James Lloyd, two Apprentices, condemned at Kingſton Aſſizes for Robberies on the Highway. ib.

Letters from the principal Hop-Plantations ſay, that the fine Weather they have had ſince the Storm, has brought the Hop on beyond Expectation; and according to a modeſt Calculation, from the great Increaſe of new-planted Ground, this Year's Growth cannot be leſs than 120,000 Bags. The Kentiſh, North-Clays, and Weſt-Country Planters, ſell their Hops for the North-Country Trade from 30s. to 40s. a Hundred. ib.

Sunday Morning about One o'Clock a terrible Fire happened in King-ſtreet near Tower Hill, which conſumed ſix Houſes, and damaged ſeveral others before it could be extinguiſhed. ib.

On Friday Night laſt a Goldbeater in King-ſtreet, Golden-Square, hanged himſelf in his Lodgings; the Occaſion of his doing ſo is not known. ib.

The Rowland, arrived in the River from Leghorn, ſunk a Spaniſh Xebeck in the Gut of Gibraltar, which attacked her, and all the People on board periſhed.

On Friday Morning a Farmer's Cart coming to Town with ſeveral Perſons in it, by ſome Accident overturned at Highgate, which had ſuch an Effect on the Lad that drove the Cart, whoſe Mother was in it, that he cried out, Oh! I have killed my Mother! and died immediately with the Fright. The Perſons in the Cart received little Hurt. ib.

Saturday laſt Edward Hall, of Hatfield-Street, was committed to New Priſon by John Pouliſon, Eſq; of Bow-Street, Covent-Garden, for uttering a large Quantity of falſe and counterfeit Halfpence; and on ſearching his Houſe, there were ſeveral Parcels found therein; and a Warrant being granted by the aforeſaid Gentleman to apprehend his Wife, ſhe was taken up, and made a great Diſcovery againſt David Wright and Mary his Wife, and Anne Forſter, for coining and counterfeiting the ſame; and upon ſearching their Lodgings in Vinegar-Yard, Drury Lane, there were found divers melting-Pots, Filings, Tools, and ſeveral other Implements for carrying on that Practice. After ſeveral Hours tedious Examination, David Wright was committed to the Gatehouſe, and Mary his Wife to Newgate, and Ann Forſter to Tothill-Fields, Bridewell. It appeared they had carried on this Practice upwards of twenty Years, and are like to meet with their juſt Reward. As Proſecutions for every offence againſt the Coin-Laws are carried on by the Sollicitor for the Crown, it is wondered People are not more vigilant in detecting Offenders of that Sort, eſpecially as there hardly ever were greater Quantities of counterfeit Money uttered all over the Kingdom than at preſent. ib.

Wedneſday.

On Monday were committed to Tothill-Fields Bridewell, Alexander Brown and William Carmichael, for getting into the Garden in the Night-time, of John Alſtone of Chelſea, and there ſtealing ſeveral Parcels of valuable Fruit. They were detected by Perſons ſet to watch the ſaid Garden. One of them attempted to make his Eſcape by wading through a Pond; but finding it too deep, and not being able to ſwim, he cried out, and was relieved by the Watch, and conſequently reſerved for another Fate. W. E.

Yeſterday at Noon there was a very grand Appearance of Perſons of Quality and Officers of Diſtinction, at his Royal Highneſs the Duke's Apartment at St. James's, to compliment him on his ſafe Arrival in England. ib.

We are very credibly informed, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke will make but a ſhort Stay here, he intending to return to Flanders ſome Time next Week. ib.

Monday the Hon. Lord Bury, eldeſt Son of the Earl of Albemarle, the Hon. Col. Fitzwilliams, and the Hon. Col. Boſcawen, came with his Royal Highneſs the Duke to St. James's, and not Lord Ancram, as mentioned in ſome of the Papers by Miſtake. ib.

On Wedneſday laſt two Journeymen Pewterers, Servants to Mr. Pigott, in King's-Head-Court, Fetter-Lane, having ſome Words together concerning their Work, one of them took up a Tool that lay by him, and gave the other ſo violent a Blow upon the Head, as fractured his Skull. He was immediately dreſſed by a Surgeon, and afterwards carried to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, where he languiſhed till Yeſterday Morning, and then died. The Perſon that gave the Blow has ſince abſconded. ib.

It was a Glaſs Poſt Chaiſe that broke down on Sunday Noon laſt with General Pulteney. The ſudden jolt threw him with ſuch Violence againſt the Glaſs, that it cut his Face in ſo terrible a Manner, which cauſed ſuch a prodigious Effuſion of Blood, that it was with the utmoſt Difficulty ſtopt by Dr. Ingram of Barnet, who was immediately ſent for. When the Bleeding was aſſuaged, the General, with Dr. Ingram, took the Opportunity of a Coach and Six, which happened to go by the Houſe the General was conveyed to, and returned to Town, where he continues extreme ill He is likewiſe attended by Mr. Ranby, and there are Hopes of his Recovery. ib.

Laſt Monday was married at Hertford, Mr. Lewis, an eminent Maſter Carpenter, of Tuſton Street, Weſtminſter, to Miſs Suckey Green, of Wakern in Hertfordſhire; a young Lady endowed with every Accompliſhment neceſſary to render that State happy, with a Fortune of 3000 l. ib.

Thurſday.

The Malcontents at Conſtantinople, when the laſt Expreſs came from thence, had ſignified, that as the preſent Grand Signior, Mahomet V. had reigned eighteen Years, and was near fifty-four, they had very little Reaſon to expect either much Amendment in his Adminiſtration, or his leaving behind him any Poſterity; whence it was ſuſpected, that by their obliging him to caſhire his moſt faithful Officers, and to diſmiſs his ableſt Miniſters, they meant to pave the Way to his Depoſition, and to the ſetting up of his Nephew, whoſe Emiſſaries have been employed in ſtirring up from Time to Time thoſe Inſurrections that have made his Reign miſerable for many Years paſt. At leaſt this is what they apprehend at Vienna, where the News of ſuch a Revolution would be very unacceptable, even at this Juncture. W. E.

From Paris they write, that it has been determined that the Tenth Penny ſhall be ſuppreſſed on New-Year's Day next. ib.

Several young Noblemen are now at Hanover, after having viſited the other Courts of Germany; and they propoſe to ſtay as long as his Majeſty remains at Herenhauſen. ib.

We are told that the whole Affair at Amſterdam has been terminated in an amicable Manner, the laſt Petition from the Aſſembly of the Burghers being preſented on the 27th, N. S. by ſeven or eight Burghers only, when after abundance of Attempts to ſtave it off, the Magiſtrates found themſelves obliged to yield their Fiat ſimply, and without Reſtriction, to all the Articles of the Burghers Petition, which will be attended, no doubt, with ſome very extraordinary Conſequences, both in regard to the future Adminiſtration of Affairs in Amſterdam and other Cities. ib.

Orders are given for victualling of Tranſports to bring over the Life-Guards, Horſe-Grenadiers, and Foot-Guards, from Flanders. ib.

This Day they began to cut the Tickets at the Lottery Office in Duke-Street, Weſtminſter, in order to put them in the Wheels. ib.

Since the Arrival of the Grand Fleet from the Weſt-Indies, ſeveral thouſand Gallons of Rum, and other Goods, have been ſeized on the River, as People were endeavouring to run them. ib.

On Monday a Man, ſuppoſed to be a Farmer, was found dead near Endfield-Chace, his Neck and one Arm being broke, with ſeveral Bruiſes on different Parts of his Body.

Friday.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Boscawen, *dated,* Cape of Good Hope, April 10, 1748.

'Our Passage from England to Madeira was both bad and long. I doubt not but you have read in the Papers what Ships were dismasted, and put into Lisbon; however, they joined us a Week before our Arrival here. They inform us, that they are in some Consternation about the Swallow Sloop, which they are apprehensive is lost between Lisbon and Madeira, and which I fear will prove true, as she is not yet arrived. We stayed at Madeira a Fortnight, and, on the 24th of December, sailed in Company with the Deptford, Ruby, Chester, Deal-Castle, Bomb, and Apollo Hospital Ship, with all the India Ships, and arrived at St. Jago (one of the Cape De Verd Islands) on the 4th of January. This Place afforded us great Plenty of Poultry, Goats, Hogs, &c. of which we supplied ourselves in great Quantities, and even without Money, (an Instance I never met with before;) old Cloaths, and meer Rags too, together with a few Halfpenny Rings, Knives, and Scissars, which could not cost above Twopence a-piece, being given in Exchange. I assure you I got a Turkey for a Ring, and six Fowls for a Knife. We stayed there till the 19th, during which Time we had a little Rencounter with the Negroes, for one of our Men being one Night killed by them, we, in Return, killed six of them, though I am afraid they were afterwards even with us, six of the Men belonging to the Royal George India Ship being missing, when we set sail. The very Night we sailed, five of the India Ships lost Company, viz. the Dorrington, Edgecote, Edgbastion, Fort St. George, and Lincoln. We arrived here this Day Fortnight, but have, as yet, had no News of the above Ships.

'All the Fleet, except the Sloop, and all the India Ships, except the above, are here, and the Men very healthy. The Soldiers are encamped, and in fine Spirits; not an Officer dead since we left England, and but very few private Men. As to the Namur, we have been extremely healthy, which has been greatly owing to the Admiral's Care, having buried but four Men, two of which were Casualties, one of a long lingering Consumption, and the other, Mr. Williams of Truro, by his own Neglect, in not complaining sooner to the Doctor.

'The Admiral, who has been quite well the whole Voyage, lives ashore, in a very gay Manner, and is highly complimented by the Dutch. Our Stay here will be but short, we expecting to set sail the Beginning of May, but where bound I cannot pretend to say.'

We are assured that Sunday next is fixed for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's setting out for Flanders. ib.

We hear from Wetherby in Yorkshire, that several Locusts have been found there, and in the neighbouring Townships, exactly resembling those described some Time ago in this Paper, but that they have hitherto done no Damage, on Account of the Smallness of their Numbers. ib.

BANKRUPTS.

Hugh Matthews, now or late of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Merchant.

John Bevis, the elder, of the Town and City of Peterborough, in the County of Northampton, Upholster.

Richard Okadan, late of the Parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, in the County of Surry, but now of Spring-Garden near Charing-Cross, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

Bank Stock 127 1 half a 3 8ths. India Ditto 180. South Sea Stock 106 3 4ths. Ditto Old Annuities 101 1 half a 5 8ths. Ditto New 100 a 1 8th. Four per Cent Bank Annuities 1746, 97 1 half. Ditto 1747, 98 a 1 8th. Ditto Lottery 1747, 97 1 8th a 97. Bank Annuities 1748, 97 1 half. Three per Cent. Annuities 89 3 4ths. a 7 8ths. Million Bank 103. Equivalent no Price. Royal Assurance 78. London Assurance, 10 1 4th. English Copper Shares 4 l. 17 s. 6 d. Seven per Cent. Emperor's Loan, no Price. Five per Cent Ditto no Price. Bank Circulation 8l. Prem. India Bonds 25s. a 24s. Prem. Three and a half Salt 1745 no Price. Three and a half per Cent. Exchequer Orders no Price. Three per Cent. ditto no Price. Lottery Tickets 11 l 17 s. 6 d.

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